WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

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OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, *Neatly executed and with dispatch, on* liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANKS,

Of every description may be had at the office of the "*Journal*," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at he shortest possible notice.

CORNELIUS MYERS' HAT & CAP STORE,

MARKET-STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

☞Hats and Caps at wholesale and retail. 7tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

WILLIAM COOKE, Receiving and Forwarding Agent, AND *General Commission Merchant, Next door North of the New Custom-house,* WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON, AGENTS

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.

Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBERT C. RANKIN, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.

september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW, Wholesale & Retail Druggist WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED IMMEEIATELY, three first rate Journeymen Tailors, to whom constant employ will be given, and the best wages. Call on, or address a line to V. R. PEIRSON,

Oct. 18, 1844. Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston Mercury will please insert 3 times, and forward account to this office. 5tf

Wilmington HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Bru-h, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Scalette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

TO RENT.

A small House on Market Street. A Room about 40 feet square, near the Cape Fear Bank.

For Sale.

Two Houses—one near the Rail Road, and one near the Presbyterian Church.

P. W. FANNING.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

ON HAND,

FRESH Goshen Butter;
Canal and Fayetteville Flour;
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine;
Good North Carolina Hams;
Dried Canvassed Beef; and sundry articles at fair prices. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

November 1st, 1844.—[7-2t

Turks' Island Salt Afloat.

THE cargo of Br. brig Grand Turk, just arrived. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

DAILY EXPECTED,

2 CASKS family Cheese, small sizes,
15 bbls. Bell Florence and Sugar-red Apples.
5 kegs Goshen Butter. WM. COOKE.

Nov. 8th, 1844.

Clerk & Master's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Honorable COURT OF EQUITY, begun and held for the County of New Hanover, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1844, I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday, of December Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the following lots in the town of Wilmington, viz: A lot situate and lying in the town aforesaid and being on the South side of Market street, on the corner of Front and Market st.; fronting 15 feet on Market and running back South 33 feet on Front street, with a fine two story BRICK STORE thereon.

ALSO,

A lot in said town on the South side of Dock st., between Front and Second streets; bounded on the North, by Dock Street, on the East, by a lot or parcel of land belonging to Mrs. E. Bradly, on the South, by a lot belonging to Dr. John Hill, and on the West by a lot, the property of Mrs Elizabeth Dumbbin; being the same on which the present residence of S. M. West is situated.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

T. D. MEARES, C. & M. in E.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.

Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,

for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.

Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Stables of the Franklin Hotel, a SORREL HORSE, rather small, and limps a little in his right hind leg. Any information of him will be thankfully received, or trouble in returning him to me will be fairly rewarded.

A. J. BATTLE.

Nov. 12, 1844.

DAIRY BUTTER,

A SUPPLY of the above, put up expressly for family use, in quarter, half and whole kegs, just received per schooner A. F. Thorn, and for sale by the subscriber, who will be in constant receipt of a superior article.

Nov. 8th, 1844. WM. COOKE.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Julia from Philadelphia.

20 HHDS Bacon Sides, 20 bbls. Mess Beef,
20 bbls. Mess Pork, 20 do. Prime Pork,
40 kegs Lard, 20 hhds. Coal. For sale by

Nov. 8, 1844. G. W. DAVIS.

In Store and for sale by *WM. COOKE,*

1000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt.
600 do. white Corn,
400 bushels Oats, 25 boxes Soap,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1500 feet Ash Oars, all lengths,
10 bags Laguira Coffee, 10 bbls. Shad,
10 half bbls. Leaf Lard,
19 kegs Goshen Butter,
200 lbs. Brass Kettles, different sizes.
50 bales Hay.

Nov. 8, 1844.

S. GHIO, TOBACCONIST.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India FRUIT. APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. GHIO solicits the patronage of those wish- to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Salmon.

A LOT of superior No. 1 Salmon, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Just Received,

FROM New York, per A. F. Thorn, Ann Smith and Regulus,
22 Barrels Whiskey,
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
25 barrels Apple Brandy; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Letters from General Jackson.

From the Globe of November 2.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams.

The Nashville Union contains a letter from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Armstrong, containing a brief notice of Mr. Adam's late Boston speech, in which the latter seeks to deliver himself from the taint which his veracity, blostered with his diary, suffered in '36, in the assertion of facts in regard to the making of the treaty with Spain in 1819, which were disproved alike by the State archives and the public journals. In a letter to us from General Jackson, requesting a republication of his letter to Gen. Armstrong, he alludes to circumstances which make it a proper introduction to that published in the Union.

We therefore insert it at full length, and shall hereafter bring up some reminiscences of the life of Mr. Adams, which will satisfy the country that his dishonorable conduct in the instances exposed by Gen. Jackson, as affecting himself, is in perfect keeping with earlier and more obscure passages in his career.

HERMITAGE, Oct. 24, 1844.

My Dear Mr. Blair: On the 12th instant. I had a return of hemorrhage, and two days after, a chill. With the lancet to correct the first, and calomel to check the second, I am greatly debilitated. But being aroused by J. Q. Adams's address to the young men of Boston on the 7th inst., (sent to me on the 22d inst., by my friend Mr. Robert Armstrong,) I made a concise reply thereto—all that my feeble health and the absence of my papers permitted. I sent this to the Nashville Union, and in that paper of the 23d, it will reach you. I trust you will give it a place in your Globe, to meet the falsehood in the address.

You will observe that Mr. John Q. Adams reiterates the false statement made by him 'years ago,' in a new form; for he says: "This very boundary of the Sabine in the Florida treaty was, before it was finally proposed to the Spanish minister Onis, by the direction of President James Munroe, shown by me to the hero for his opinion and advice, which was in its favor." All this statement I pronounce now, as I did the first one, when made eight years ago, a falsehood. If Mr. Munroe wished my opinion and advice, why did he not ask it himself? He knew that I came to Washington, under impressions with regard to the movement in his cabinet to arrest me, which would not allow me to have interviews, or hold communication with either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Adams. Soon after the triumphant vote of the House of Representatives, acquitting me of all the improper conduct alleged in the resolutions of Clay and Cobb, I left the city of Washington, having, the day after the vote, visited the representative body by invitation, I think on the next I left the city for West Point Academy. This base falsehood was, I thought, nailed to the counter, when first made by Mr. Adams, by the Globe, and there it has stuck for years; but on the eve of the Presidential election, and when Mr. Adams might well have supposed me nearly dead, and so entirely enfeebled by sickness as to be incapable of reply, he produces it again, with a new face upon it. Providence, kind to me, has disappointed him; and I again declare this new-vamped statement, that I was consulted by him on the boundary of the Florida treaty before it was made, and that I agreed to the boundary proposed—the Sabine—is positively false, his pretended diary to the contrary notwithstanding.

What honorable or just man can repose belief on his statements, after his receiving from Dr. Mayo, the copy of a letter marked "confidential," and producing and reading it to the House of Representatives, and urging that, I meant the reverse of its express instructions, to prove me guilty of duplicity! This letter was to Judge Fulton, then acting governor of Arkansas, in the absence of Gov. Pope. He (Adams) saw it marked "confidential." He also knew that it was purloined from me by his accomplice in this transaction, and if an honorable man, would at once have returned it to me. Instead of this he kept it, and read it to the Representative branch of Congress, and totally perverted its meaning. Was there ever such dishonorable conduct practised by any man of the least pretension to respectability before? But this is an act of perfidy on the part of one once holding the elevated station of the Presidency! True, he obtained it by intrigue, bargain, and corruption; but the distinction should have imparted some consideration for the public's sense of honor, if he himself had no sense of the kind. But his interest now prompts him to shield himself from the charge of giving to Spain, by the treaty of 1819, the greater part of Louisiana as ceded by France to the U. States by the treaty of 1803, extending to the Rio Grand Del Norte, and he fabricates the positive falsehood, that, before submitting it to Onis, he consulted me, and I agreed to the Sabine as the boundary. In proof, he cites a diary prepared by himself to suit an emergency, and produces it eight years after it was called for, by the issue made by me in regard to the fact it was referred to for the purpose of vouching. I hope he will make known to the public what his diary says as to the purloined letter taken from me, and handed to him by Dr. Mayo, marked "confidential." Has he noted in his diary that he knew this purloined letter was stolen, and that his reading as lawyer taught him, that in contemplation of law, the receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, was as bad as the thief, especially if he converted them to his own use?

But the bold, daring, and unblushing falsehood in his address, where (attending to the congressional proceeding touching my conduct in the Seminole campaign) he says my acts in Florida were condemned by the unanimous voice of both Houses of Congress, caps the climax. Who, after such a bare-faced falsehood as this, pronounced in the face of the Journals of Congress, which show that the House of Representatives, by a large majority, on Clay and Cobb's resolutions, exonerated me from all censure and blame, can feel anything but contempt for such a reckless calumniator? The man must be mad, or he is lost to all sense of shame as well as truth.

I have been interrupted at least ten times since I began this letter, by company, and write with great pain, but am so anxious to bring the address of J. Q. Adams, in connection with the circumstances in my recollection, to your view, &c. I could not consult my ease, or [illegible] for health to impose restaint. I hope you will shew him in his true colors to the American people.

Your friend, in haste,
ANDREW JACKSON.

F. P. Blair, Esq.

HERMITAGE, Oct. 22, 1844.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the copy of the Intelligencer containing the address of John Q. Adams to the Young Men's club of Boston, delivered on the 7th inst.

This address is a labored attempt on the part of Mr. Adams to discredit the testimeny of Mr. Erving, whose statements were referred to in my letter to the Hon. A. V. Brown of February 12th, 1843; and, like most of the productions from a diseased mind, proves little else but its own weakness and folly.

My letter to Mr. Brown was published on the 20th of March, 1844, in Washington city, where Mr. Adams was at the time. It has been the subject of comment in the newspaper press of both parties in all portions of the Union; and the statements of Mr. Erving, and the inferences from them, have not been deemed worthy of the notice of Mr. Adams, until now, just before the close of the presidential canvass, he pretends to have discovered that great injustice had been done him, and he makes a childish appeal to his own "*diary*" to screen him from the odium which has fallen upon his treachery to the best interests of his country.

Mr. Adams has been seven months in preparing this tissue of deception for the public. I pledge my countrymen, as soon as I can obtain the papers not now in possession, referred to in the letter to Mr. Brown, to prove not only that Mr. Adams has no cause of complaint against me, but that his veracity, like his diplomacy, cannot be propped up by his "*diary*."

I say, in advance of the review I shall take of this extraordinary production, thus heralded before the public eye of the presidential election, that the assertion of my having advised the treaty of 1819 is a barefaced falsehood, without the shadow of proof to sustain it; and that the entire address is full of statements at war with truth, and of sentiments hostile to every dictate of patriotism.

Who but a traitor to his country can appeal as Mr. Adams does to the youth of Boston, in the close of his address? "*Your trial is approaching. The spirit of freedom and the spirit of slavery are drawing together for the deadly conflict of arms. The annexation of Texas to this Union is the blast of the trumpet for a foreign, civil, servile and Indian war, of which the government of the United States, fallen into faithless hands, has already twice given the signal—first by a shameless treaty rejected by a various Senate; and again by the glove of defiance hurled by the apostle of nullification at the avowed policy of the British empire, peacefully to promote the extinction of slavery throughout the world. Young men of Boston, burnish your armor—prepare for the conflict; and I say to you in the language of Galgacus to the ancient Briton, think of your forefathers—think of your posterity!*" What is this but delusion, or, what is worse, a direct appeal to arms to oppose the decision of the American people, should it be favorable to the annexation of Texas to the United States?

I may be blamed for spelling Mr. Erving's name wrong, but I trust I shall never deserve the shame of mistaking the path of duty where my country's rights are involved. I believe, from the disclosures made to me of the transactions of 1819, that Mr. Adams surrendered the interests of the United States when he took the Sabine river as the boundary between us and Spain, when he might have gone to the Colorado, if not to the Rio del-Norte.—Such was the natural inference from the facts stated by Mr. Erving; and there is nothing in the account now given of the negotiation to alter this impression. The address, on the contrary, does not at all relieve Mr. Adams. It proves that he was then, as now, an alien to the true interests of his county; but he had not then, as now, the pretext of co-operation with Great Britain in her peaceful endeavors to extinguish slavery throughout the world.

Is there an American patriot that can read the above extract, and other similar ones that may be taken from the address of this monarchist in disguise, without a feeling of horror? Grant that the thousands of those who think with me, that the addition of Texas to our Union would be a national benefit, are in error: are we to be deterred from the expression our opinions by threats of armed opposition? and is it in this manner that the peaceful policy of Great Britain is to be carried into execution should the American people decide that we are not in error? Or does Mr. Adams mean to intimate that the will of Great Britain should be the law for American statesmen, and will be enforced at the point of the bayonet by those who descended from the patriots of our revolution?

Instead of going to British history for sentiments worthy of the republican youth of our country on an occasion so vitally affecting our national safety and honor, I would recommend those in General Washington's farewell address, and particularly his warning to us to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations, and whatever is calculated to create sectional or geographical parties at home.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Gen. ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

There is more reality than romance in the subjoined extract from a capital little story in a late number of the Knickerbocker:

"It is surprising how a woman will stick to her betrothed 'against the field.' If I knew that her lover had scraped his mother to death with an oystershell, I should only make her a foe for life by the really friendly act of giving the information. A woman in such a case, will doubt the testimony of a whole regiment under oath, and the evidence of her own senses into the bargain. Besides, if you could by some miracle, convince her, you would accomplish nothing, for she forgives even more obstinately than she disbelieves, and unless you can actually produce before her eyes a previous living wife and five children, (all the *bona fide* property of her suitor,) you had much better let her alone.

From the N. Y. Evening Mirror, Nov. 6.

The Town.

The day after the Ballot.

The contention for the favors of Mrs. Vox Populi is over. The difficult dame has made her election. The future President is in the ballot-box, and that womb of authority is now silently waited upon by the paternal majority. God bless whatever is to be brought forth!

Thank Heaven, the Town is stiller! There is more noise upon the Blacksmith's anvil and the Shoemaker's lapstone—more clatter upon the Tinman's vice and the Oppersmith's rivet; but the Town's *heart* beats less audibly, to-day, and the Town's pulse less feverishly and wilely. The political bully is looking round unwillingly but peacefully for work.—The club-wrangler's vocation is gone. The working-man will give less of his evening to the bar-room and caucus. Wives rejoice.—Children are glad.

Considering only individuals, the immediate tumult and recoil of politics seem only evil and violence. The pore and the *pediculus* will complain of blood-letting and blister.—We believe the country at large is benefitted by the bringing of these bad humors to the surface, however. We are sure, at least, that we see *all there is*, in our body popular, that is dangerous. There is evil disposition, antagonism, discontent, craving for excitement, love of combination, dormant energy and ambition—qualities everywhere distributed, and hungering, every one, for a field of action. Where better would they break out, than in politics? How, easier, should we know our neighbor's length of conscience-string and proneness to trick and unfairness, than by watching him when his passions are roused and his cautiousness forgotten? What man in a political committee knows too little of his fellows for future living with them?

But, thank God, the tumult once over, the city returns to peace, industry and prosperity. Injury and calumny stand no more behind the Editor's chair—Literature and commerce, instead, look promptingly over his shoulder.—The merchant is relieved from anxiety, and knows how to shape his venture. The mechanic "hangs" politics for a plague and a bother. The Republic has set up its master, and is content to be governed while it toils and prospers.

There is one feature of the late contest, however, for which we can find no philosophical offset. We refer to the unparalleled and insane extent to which *betting* has been carried. Of any *good* this practice does, we do not see even a shadow. Of its intolerable *evils* we hear mournful accounts at every turn. It seems to have infected, with a gambling mania, those who never before hazarded money on a question of chance or uncertainty.—We have heard several really most lamentable instances of fatuity and disaster in this new demon-shape of party spirit. Families are ruined, creditors robbed, children deprived of education and bread, by men who would as soon cut off their hands as throw a stake at a gaming table! Is there no power in the law to put a stop to this new evil of politics?—We ask this question to provoke, if possible, an answer.

And now—as politics *walk out* from the public mind, and there is room for something else to *walk in*—let us mention a great evil in this country of ours, and tell some news that has an example by which to mend it.

WE TOIL TOO MUCH!

Without enlarging at all on this thought-breeding text, we forthwith show our drift by giving a paragraph from a late London paper:

"*Early hours with shopkeepers.*—A meeting of the members and friends of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening. The whole of that spacious building was crowded to excess, it being computed that there were not less than 5,000 persons present. Sheriff Sydney took the Chair, the Lord Mayor being unable to attend. The object of the Association is, to obtain an abridgement of the hours of business in the drapery and other trades of the metropolis, with a view to the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the assistants'. The plan adopted to accomplish this object is not, in the first instance, to appeal to employers to close their establishments at any specific hour; but to persuade the public to abstain from making purchases in the evening, and so, by removing all inducement, to make it unnecessary for shops to be kept open beyond a reasonable time; thus rendering it practicable for all employers, who are favorable to the change, to close their establishments without loss, and without fear, from the competition of others. In the language of the President, 'This is no association for the purpose of coercing or constraining the employers of London. The object is not to restrain the inclinations of employers, but to persuade the inclinations of their customers and the public, because with the one body, with the employers alone, there does not exist the exclusive means of removing the evil we complain of, but with the other, there is the potential and undeniable power of providing that simple and effectual remedy which we desire to see applied.' This principle was universally approved, and resolutions embodying it were adopted. Several influential drapers bore testimony to the great advantage already derived by curtailing the hours of business, not only by the masters, but by their assistants, who thus had better opportunities for improving their minds, and participating in necessary relaxation."

About a Carriage.—If our recollections serve us, there was an enthusiastic carriage maker of Wheeling, who gave out some weeks since, that he had a carriage in readiness to convey Mr. Clay from Ashland to Washington. As Mr. Clay is likely to have no occasion for the said conveyance, we would suggest to the kind and benevolent gentleman who made the offer, that he pass on from Kentucky to Tennessee, where he will find Col. Polk, in readiness to take the journey.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Death of the Hon. Wm. Campbell.—The Pittsburg Post says "this venerable and highly esteemed individual died on Sunday morning at his residence in Cherry Valley, aged 77 years. Mr. Campbell was the eldest son of the late Col. Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and the only member of his family who escaped death or captivity, in the bloody massacre of that place in November, 1778."

OREGON.

If the precise locality of the "Far West" has never yet been satisfactorily agreed upon by the people of our Western world, it is likely, we think, to be determined before long. That it will be found on the shores of the great ocean whose waters form the boundary of our territory in that direction is pretty clearly indicated in the information which we subjoin.

The Missouri Expositor of the 26th ult. announces the arrival there of Mr. Gilpin, from Oregon. Mr. Gilpin passed the winter amongst the American settlements of Wallamette and the adjacent sea coast, and he describes them as enjoying prosperity when he left them in April last. The emigrant party of 1843, which he accompanied, arrived at their destination in November last, after having braved and *overcome* unparralleled dangers and difficulties from Savages, from thirst, from hunger—crossing parched, treeless plains, fierce angry rivers, and forcing their wagons through a *thousand miles of mountains* declared impassable by the most experienced guides and voyagers." This accession swelled the population of Oregon to upwards of two thousand, and they had formed a government, elected officers, established courts and a record of land titles.—"Farms," he says, "freckle the magnificent plains; towns are springing up at convenient points from the rivers; a dozen excellent mills supply lumber and flour for home use and export; the fisheries are not neglected, and the lands surveyed. A college, numerous schools and several churches are scattering education amongst the young. Money has been sent to New York *for a printing press and steam engine.* Cattle and stock of all kinds are accumulating and rapidly increasing under a mild climate and unfailing pastures. Provisions of all kinds are abundant of the most excellent quality and moderate prices."

Mr. Gilpin passed the trading fort of Bridger & Vasquez on the 19th of August. This fort is one hundred miles west of Green river, and exactly half way from Independence to the Wallamette. The American trappers scattered amongst the mountains, had there collected to meet the emigrants of last spring, an advanced party of 30, of whom with their waggons and cattle passed, on the 17th, *two days* later than the emigration of the preceding year. Two larger companies behind, under Gen. Gilliam and Col. Ford, passed subsequently, and all in good time to reach the settlements before the setting in of the winter.

Imports into the port of New-York

for the month of August; Also the amount of Revenue received.

Value of dutiable merchandise,	$9,970,572
" " free merchandise,	1,187,836
" " specie,	100,888
Total imports,	$11,258,796
Amount of duty received,	$3,139,879 17

This is an average duty of about 33 1-8 per cent., on the dutiable imports.

We imported during the fiscal year 1843, ending September 30, about $89,000,000 worth. The present year, ending the 30th inst., will show an increase over the last year of, probably, about $20,000,000. We think the imports for the year will not vary much from $110,000,000, closing with the present month. The revenue will amount to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

If the duties under the present tariff averaged not over 20 per cent. we would have imported $200,000,000 worth; and our exports would have been about the same. Our staple productions, wheat, cotton, &c. would have brought full *one-third* more than they have brought, while cotton and woollen goods, sugar, &c., would have brought at least 20 per cent. Then our farmers, planters, and laborers would have been protected as well as the manufacturers. But the tariff, "*as it is*," is plundering the great body of the people, while it affords *three times* the necessary protection required to less than one-twentieth of our people.

Elect Gov. Polk, and then our farmers will have a little of the protection that is now monopolized by the manufacturers.

New York Plebeian.

"*When Polk and Dallas shall be sunk by the triumph of Clay, redemptionless and forever beyond the reach of party malice and Locofoco prayers,* DORR MAY NOT IN NOISELESS OBSCURITY AND WELCOME."

Norfolk (Whig) American.

Aye! But fortunately *not till then*, Mr. Fire-the-faggot. No man could desire a longer lease of his life than that. Gov. Dorr will live to the age of Mathusaleh, if he survives the triumph of Mr. Clay.

Albany Argus.

Betting on Elections.—Apropos of betting, here is a specimen from a Michigan paper, which is the best bet on the election we have seen. Some yankee girl is offering to bet on Polk's election with any respectable, good-looking young man, as follows: "The stakes shall be the parties; if Polk is elected, I win, and marry the gentleman who bets against me; if he is not, the gentleman wins, and marries me."

Our Minister to France.—Mr. Walsh, in a late letter, says—"Mr. King has made, in the spheres in which he has moved, a most favorable impression by his sound sense and natural good breeding. Louis Philippe particularly affects and distinguishes foreign representatives of this discription. The general intelligence and courteous manners of Dr. Martin, along with his advantages as a linguist, and his activity, assure him success and efficiency."

When honest industry raises a family to opulence and honors, its very original lustre sheds a lustre on its elevation—but all its glory fades when it has given a wound and denies a balsom to a man as humble and as honest as its ancestor.

THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1844.

ERRATUM.—An important error occurred in our paper of last week, which we take the earliest opportunity to correct.—In our remarks on the *Chronicle's* article, headed "*Outrageous Conduct*," two lines were transposed from their proper place: it reads "may be accounted for in this of their Candidates, &c." It should read as follows:

Perhaps Mr. Chronicle the decrease of the votes of the Federalists in the county of Duplin, may be accounted for in this way. There were Tickets issued from the Office of the Chronicle, which had neither of their Candidates names upon them, but "*True Republican*" substituted in their stead. The Whigs of Duplin, becoming aware of a fraud being practised upon them, many of them, we have good grounds for so saying, avowed they would not vote such a ticket.

Legislature of North Carolina.

From a gentleman in Raleigh, we have just received, by the last mail, a letter from which the following is an extract. As our paper is going to press, we have no time to make any comments. In our next we will be able to give our readers an account of what is going on at Head Quarters.

(EXTRACT.)

RALEIGH, Nov. 19.

I must hasten to give you the news, as I have but little time to devote to writing. The House of Commons organized on yesterday by electing Edward Stanly, Speaker, and Manly principal Clerk, and Dodge assistant—after which they adjourned until to-day, 10 o'clock, met and proceeded to the election of Door Keeper—elected a man named Finch, over the smartest Door Keeper that they have ever had, whose name was Page. The assistant's name I did not learn. The Whigs go in for proscribing every thing, and we have not organized in the Senate, and when we *will*, Heaven only knows. We balloted on yesterday three times for a Speaker, but could not elect. The Democrats run Wilson, who is a great and good fellow, against Col. Joyner. We have a majority of one, as one of the Whig members has not reached here—but the candidates voting for others, could not either get a majority. Wilson 24, Joyner 23.

Liberality.

On behalf of the Democratic party of the town of Wilmington, we return to E. Dickinson, Esq., of this place, our hearty thanks for his courtesy and liberality in tendering to us the use of his wharf for the purpose of firing our "Jubilee Guns."—The party at first intended to fire one hundred guns from off the wharf at the foot of Market street, but were afraid that it might interfere with those who had business there. Mr. Dickinson, although a whig, in a spirit of liberality which we cannot commend too highly, not only offered his private wharf, but had it cleared off for our use.

To Captain Hathorme, too, of the Brig Levant, the Democratic party would return their best thanks. Without knowing any thing about our arrangements, he had hauled along side Mr. Dickinson's wharf, but the moment he ascertained that the Democrats wanted it for the purpose of burning some powder over their victory, he immediately removed his vessel and contributed, we learn, a keg of powder, to be used in the celebration.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Amongst the many excuses which the Federal presses have vamped up to break, in some measure, the force of their late terrible, but merited overthrow, perhaps there is none which is now, or which will be for some time, more harped upon than that the defeat of their "great embodiment" was brought about by the votes of foreigners. "Henry Clay," say they, "had it not been for the votes of foreigners, who know nothing of, and who are inimical to, our institutions, would this moment have been our President." Well, now, let us see how far this bold assertion accords with the facts. Let us see if it is not another "*Roorback*," gotten up for the two-fold purpose of inflaming the minds of the American people against naturalized citizens, the natives of other lands, who are amongst us; and as we have before observed, to break the force of the awful fall which they have received at the hands of the people. The State of New York, say they, which turned the scale, was carried for Mr. Polk by foreign votes. Let us see if there is any truth in this. Our readers will all remember, that in 1840 General Harrison carried this large State by a majority of upwards of 13,000. Now Mr. Polk carries it by about 6,000 majority; consequently the Democratic gain is about 19,000. Well, it is agreed on all hands, that the great bulk of the foreign votes was cast in the city of New York. The question then is, where did we, the Democrats, make the great gain of 19,000 votes?—Was it in the city of New York and its immediate vicinity, where the foreign vote is cast? or was it in the interior or agricultural section of the State, where foreigners can be supposed to exercise little, if any, influence? Let us see. In 1840 Mr. Van Buren's majority in the city was, in round numbers, 1,000; now Mr. Polk's majority is 2,000 say: only a gain of 1,000 votes. And if our readers will just turn to the map of New York they will see that Ulster, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, &c., are what are generally called river counties, lying in the vicinity of the city, and are of course those counties where, if at all, foreigners would have a weight. By referring to the returns, however, we find that in these counties the Democratic gains are comparatively trifling. But again; by turning once more to the same map, we find that in those large and almost purely agricultural counties, which lie high up, in the interior—in the west—such as Erie, Genessee, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, &c., and where it can't be supposed that foreigners had any influence at all, the Democratic gain was tremendous. Indeed, it was solely by our gains in these interior counties, that we were enabled to carry the State. For instance, in the four counties last named, alone, our gain over the vote of 1840 was, in round numbers, about 4,500. Twice as much as we gained in the City of New York, and 8 or 10 counties in its immediate vicinity. What man, then, of either party, of common candor or common sense, in view of these facts, can believe, for one moment, that foreigners carried this State for Mr. Polk? None. But then take another example. Was Georgia not set down as a certain State for Mr. Clay in every whig calculation made during the summer? Certainly it was.—Well she gave Harrison upwards of 8,000 majority in '40; now she gives Mr. Polk between 2,000 and 3,000 majority; a Democratic gain of 11,000 or 12,000. Was it foreigners who effected this wonderful change in Georgia? The most rabid Native American can't say so. Was it foreigners who "*cheated*" the poor unfortunate old Coon out of the Electoral vote of Virginia? of Maine? of Indiana? O, gentlemen Coons, all this fuss about foreign influence is gammon, and you know it, a mere supplementary continuance of the "*Roorbacking*" which characterized your party before the election. Let our friends examine this matter well, and they will find what we have stated to be correct.

LOUIS D. HENRY.

The attack made upon the character of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Louis D. Henry, in the number of the *Chronicle* before the last, we believe has been looked upon in no very gracious manner, by even the bitterest of that gentleman's political opponents. We *know* that the idea of Mr. Henry's "*voting fraudulently*" will be laughed at in scorn by the community at large; and that the *person* who charges him with such conduct can meet with nothing but contempt at the hands of those—whigs as well as democrats—who have known Mr. Henry for years, and who now know him, to be as honorable and as high-minded a man as lives within the confines of North Carolina. Was it the desperation brought on by the Waterloo defeat, which the *Chronicle* and his brother Federalists have received at the ballotbox, in the recent contest, which hurried that print into its rash and uncalled-for attack upon the character of a distinguished citizen? When we state the facts as they stand in relation to this matter, we think the *Chronicle* will acknowledge that it was. It has been a practice, for years past, for the members of the bar in many portions of the State, as we learn from our seniors in the profession, to vote, in the Presidential election, in that county in which their business necessarily called them on the day of election. In this, both parties thought there was no harm, as the votes would about balance each other. But further, in this very county of Sampson, where Mr. Henry committed the *heinous offence* in question, for a great many elections past, both *Whig* and Democratic lawyers from other counties, have voted, as can be proved by the record. Now did the *Chronicle* think for a moment, when he hurled the missile at the house of Democracy, what a wigwam of glass he lived in himself? Did he know then, that Mr. Solicitor Troy, than whom there never lived a man of more unblemished honor, had committed the very same fraud, if fraud it be, which he charges upon Mr. Henry, at the very same place, and at the very same polls too, three we believe, but *certainly* two, distinct times? Did not the State's Solicitor take an oach to support the Constitution? and ought not he, if any man ought, to be well acquainted with the laws of the State? Yet *he* thought it was no violation of conscience, nor fraud either, to do as Mr. Henry did, under the circumstances. Again: what does the *Chronicle* think of D. B. Baker, Esq., a distinguished Whig lawyer, and Whig Elector, to boot, who also, as well as Mr. Henry, took an oath to support the Constitution, what, we say, does he think of Mr. Baker's voting at the very *same place* twice—once in '36 and once in '40, under the same circumstances as those in which Mr. Henry voted? Again; did not some leading members of the Whig party, from this county, vote at the August election in the county of Chatham? But still again: have not some Whig lawyers, from this place, voted in Onslow? Ah, Mr. *Chronicle*, you should look a little more closely into your own wigwam, and see that all is strait *there*, before you undertake to set your neighbor's to rights. But people, wincing under the political drubbing which the *Chronicle* and his party has received, will be betrayed into acts of *wilful* rashness—sometimes.

James Pearsall.

The "Chronicle," since his defeat, seems to have acquired a morbid desire for making attacks on the character of private individuals. Mr. Pearsall, of Duplin county, must too be held up to the public in that print, as the violator of public morality and public decency. The "Chronicle" is somewhat unfortunate in the selection of the objects against whom he hurls his envenomed shafts. Mr. Pearsall, we have not the pleasure of knowing personally, but from gentlemen whom we do know, we learn that he is a man whose character stands above reproach.—He is charged in the "*Chronicle*" with denouncing every man as a scoundrel who dared to vote the whig ticket, and "at the same time swearing that no such ticket should go into the ballot box, or be counted out if put in." Now we are *authorized upon good authority* to pronounce this charge to be utterly unfounded. Mr. Pearsall is a member of the Methodist Church, and those who are intimately acquainted with him, tell us that he never swears on any occasion. We understand what Mr. Pearsall did say upon the occasion in question was to this effect; that if he were a whig, he would be ashamed to vote any such ticket as the one the whigs had at Kennansville on the day of election, to wit, "THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET." (with which ticket we believe the "Chronicle" is somewhat acquainted)—that that ticket, without the names of either of their candidates upon it, was put forth with fraudulent intentions—that if he were in the place of the whigs he would take out of the box those which they had already polled, and put in in their stead, tickets with Mr. Clay's name upon them—that is, if they were not ashamed of there candidate—that he "denounced" the said ticket as a humbug, gotten up for the purpose of gulling honest voters. This we understand was the sum and substance of what Mr. Pearsall said on the day of election. Mr. Pearsall's general character we think, might be enough to give the go by to such slanderous charges as those which the *Chronicle* in his spleen, has brought against him. We intend to ferret out this matter, and in our next number we will, we think, be able to be more explicit.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

Were we to try the truth of the caption of this paragraph, by the bad success—the defeats—which the Federal party has met with under the various names which it has assumed during the last forty years, we would say with Sam Slick, "there's mighty darned little." Name after name has it adopted, under the vain expectation of making itself palatable to the American people, but thanks to the intelligence of that people, they have been always able to see through such a flimsy subterfuge as that of a name, however high sounding and popular, intrinsically it may be—they are able to hoist the curtain of a "fair name," and see what lies behind—they have discrimination enough to separate the measures of a party from its name—they have good sense enough to judge a political party by its measures, and not by the name which it may please to adopt—such was the case in the recent contest. The Federal party had run up to the mast head of its ship political, a name, which before it was desecrated by it, was enshrined in every American's bosom; but the Democracy of this country told these would-be whigs, that they wanted to take a peep at the cargo which was stowed away in the hold of this "craft," before sailing in her. They did so; and the result has been that her colors were false, and in her they couldn't sail. About 12 or 15 years ago, the *notorious* James Watson Webb, (him that got the $52,000, from the Bank of the United States, for his advocacy of its sinking fortunes,) led this same party up to the baptismal font, and bestowed upon it the name of whig. It has been literally annihilated under this name but a few days ago. Again, this famous name giver of the "*Courier and Enquirer*," has re-baptised the old federal party, and dubbed it "*Native American*." We see no reason why this last baptism shouldn't be as valid to all intents and purposes as the first. For our own part we are perfectly content that the pseudo whigs of '44, will fight the battle in '48, under the "Native American" flag—we shall ferret out their principles under whatever name they may array themselves. Indeed we only desire that they shall hold on to their old issues, and assume this new name with its new political doctrine. If they do, we now predict that their defeat will be even more disastrous than the one which they have so recently experienced. We shall see.

THE DEMOCRATIC SIGNAL.

It is with deep feelings of regret that we read in the last number of this able paper, the valedictory of its Editor, addressed to its readers. We are really sorry from our heart, to see our friend Busbee, retiring from the corps Editorial; but we know of our own knowledge, as the lawyers say, that it could not be otherwise. During the short period of its career, about eighteen months, it rendered able and efficient service to the Democratic party. Its dignity, courtesy, and ability, carly gave it a high stand in the estimation of both the Whig and Democratic presses of the State. In Perrin Busbee's withdrawal from the Democratic press, a vacuum will be left, which we fear will be long unfilled. In his retirement however, he carries with him, the hearty good wishes of his Democratic brethren of the quill, as does he the respect, if no more, of the whig presses of the State. Success attend him.

☞ Edward P. Hall, Esq., has been appointed President of the Branch Bank of the State in this town, vice Alexander Anderson, Esq., deceased.

☞ Now we think, that the election is over, the Whigs ought to begin to ask themselves, who is Henry Clay? Who is James K. Polk? has got "kinder" stale with the Coon.

The Presidential Election.

In our last number we told our readers that every thing was O. K.—that James K. Polk, about whom the coons—poor fellows—didn't know anything—was elected President of these United States. We now hasten to give the details in the various States, so far as heard from. Of course the official vote has not yet come to hand from many of the States, but we believe it will not vary much from the statement below.

☞ Whilst we are writing, the Democrats of Wilmington are firing 100 Guns, in celebration of our glorious victory.

We commence with our own State.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Official.—Gone for Clay, by a majority of 3,945. For Graham last August, 3,153.

PENNSYLVANIA.—For Polk, by a majority of 6,382.

NEW YORK.—For Polk, maj. 6,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—For Polk, majority 9,200.

RHODE ISLAND.—For Clay, maj. 2,475.

CONNECTICUT.—For Clay, maj. 3,300.

NEW JERSEY.—For Clay, maj. 900,

MARYLAND.—For Clay, maj. 3,308.

VIRGINIA.—For Polk, maj. about 7,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Has not yet voted, elects by Legislature, and of course we can't tell exactly what the Democratic majority will be in that State, but think 25,000 a fair estimate.

GEORGIA.—For Polk, majority will not be more we think than 2,000. It won't vary more than 50 votes from that number.

OHIO.—For Clay, maj. about 7,000—perhaps a little more.

INDIANA.—For Polk, maj. about 2,000.

MICHIGAN.—For Polk, maj. 8,750.

KENTUCKY.—For Clay, maj. 8 or 9,000.

DELAWARE.—For Clay, maj. 220.

MASSACHUSETTS.—For Clay, maj. about 14,000.

MAINE.—For Polk, maj. 13,000.

VERMONT.—For Clay, maj. 8 or 8,500.

ALABAMA.—Only partial returns from this State yet. The Demo. majority will be about 9 or 10,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—Only partial returns—certain for Polk by about 4 or 5000 majority. The returns so far show a Democratic gain.

LOUISIANA.—For Polk, we think, certain—majority small, say 2,000.

The returns from Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois, are not yet to hand—all three of them of course are certain for Polk by large majorities.

TENNESSEE.—The intelligence from this State is very conflicting. The whig presses say that she has gone for Clay by a majority of some 200, while the Democratic papers maintain that Polk will get her by a majority of 75 or 100 votes. We don't think, as the vote is so close, that it can be ascertained until the official vote is seen, how she actually has voted. *We* think, however, that Mr. Polk will get her 13 Electoral votes.

So it will be seen from the above synopsis, for the correctness of which in the main, we pledge ourselves, Mr. Polk, whom the coons knew nothing about, will get *certainly* 170 Electoral votes, and very probably 183, if Tennessee, as we think she has, votes for him; and that the same old Coon who was going to walk over the track—so said and sung the young coons, will get but 105 votes in the Electoral College, at most, and very likely only 92.—WHO IS JE-E-MES K. POLK?

Another Roorback Nailed to the Counter.

On the eve of the election, the Federal prints circulated a letter, said to have been written by a member of the Democratic Convention of Michigan, which stated that Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, was nominated by the said Convention, for the Legislature of the above State, and that Mr. B. had authorized the author of the letter to place his name befor the Convention for nomination. Now the letter turns out to be another "Roorback." The New York Evening Post has the following remarks on the subject of *this* forgery.

"We hope our readers looked at the statement of Mr. Birney, published by us yesterday, in relation to the forged letter, by the help of which, the State of Ohio was carried for the whigs. The forged letter was circulated with the utmost industry in that State just before the election, and the proof that it was spurious only reached Cleaveland on the day of the election—a period too late to allow the effect of the fraud to be counteracted. Mr. Birney, it will be seen, states that the whigs in Detroit were privy to the existence of the letter some time before it reached Detroit in the public papers. They were waiting, it appears, to see the effect of the fraud which had been concocted. It answered its purpose but too well in Ohio.

It is amazing with what face the whigs can complain of the frauds of their adversaries, with the proof of this enormous crime on their part spread before the world. Their journals are silent on the subject, and seek to evade its effect by idle stories unsupported by proof, of acts of individual misconduct on the part of the democrats. This is no such case; it is a palpable, certain fraud—a confessed forgery—a cheat put upon a whole State, and brought home to the whig party by the clearest evidence."

North Carolina.—It is now ascertained, says the Tarboro' "*Press*," that this State has voted for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The majority is yet unascertained, but probably is a little larger than Mr. Graham's for Governor in August. It is however a matter of consolation with us, that this (Toole's) Electoral district exhibits a considerable gain; large enough, and more than large enough, if the other districts had done as well to have given the vote of the State to Polk and Dallas.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—The Quebec Mercury of the 5th, records the decease of Nicholas Vincent, chief of the Huron tribe of Indians settled at Lorette. He had attained the age of 75 years, and was much respected. He was the nephew of the preceding chief, and succeeded to the government of the tribe by election, as customary among the Hurons.

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

From the Raleigh *Standard*, we see that the official vote from all the counties in the State has been received. The table below is extracted from that paper. It will be seen that she has cast her 11 Electoral votes for Henry Clay. This, we must confess, is to us, a source of deep regret. Had the Democratic party in this State only maintained as many presses as the Federalists have maintained for the last four years, the result we feel confident, would have been far otherwise. We have not room, however, to make comments.—We present the table as it actually is;

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT	
Counties.	*Hoke.*	*Graham.*	*Polk.*	*Clay.*
Anson,	506	1073	481	1012
Ashe,	499	156	477	522
Beaufort,	489	887	527	932
Bertie,	409	507	439	475
Bladen,	499	271	486	280
Brunswick,	311	335	283	351
Buncombe,	498	875	412	961
Burke,	309	1263	228	1234
Cabarrus,	477	751	374	718
Caldwell,	260	544	219	598
Camden,	94	518	101	556
Carteret,	332	454	315	434
Caswell,	1088	277	1182	283
Chatham,	794	1153	729	1137
Catawba,*a*	000	000		
Cherokee,	241	383	225	390
Chowan,	188	286	166	305
Cleaveland,	720	336	624	366
Columbus,	342	180	363	135
Craven,	622	681	628	654
Cumberland,	1070	603	1101	703
Currituck,	485	137	551	157
Davidson,	658	911	610	1091
Davie,	354	508	272	529
Duplin,	866	246	936	223
Edgecombe,	1410	118	1508	126
Franklin,	710	361	760	336
Gates,	381	359	355	355
Greene,	199	253	276	302
Granville,	985	976	912	936
Guilford,	463	1920	515	2130
Halifax,	378	569	456	592
Haywood,	328	370	267	342
Henderson,	206	565	141	555
Hertford,	269	308	253	309
Hyde,	189	401	164	318
Iredell,	379	1527	330	1582
Johnston,	585	639	650	595
Jones,	153	195	142	203
Lenoir,	356	198	356	225
Lincoln,	1773	911	1736	790
Macon,	285	371	224	274
Martin,	523	316	580	310
McDowell,*b*	000	000		
Mecklenburg,	1242	808	1201	909
Moore,	513	584	500	540
Montgomery,	107	586	139	658
Nash,	796	70	894	74
New Hanover,	1101	283	1122	382
Northampton,	362	514	364	519
Onslow,	553	178	717	194
Orange,	1555	1756	1589	1686
Pasquotank,	177	593	232	663
Perquimons,	217	366	223	441
Person,	622	287	649	275
Pitt,	441	607	476	634
Randolph,	318	1482	312	1171
Richmond,	113	678	117	802
Robeson,	599	559	591	559
Rockingham,	981	449	1022	420
Rowan,	736	809	586	833
Rutherford,	435	1402	296	1310
Sampson,	727	461	878	533
Stanly,	81	541	48	530
Stokes,	1165	1105	1153	1084
Surry,	1023	1032	880	996
Tyrrell,	137	311	92	283
Union,*b*	000	000		
Wake,	1271	1073	1374	1043
Warren,	716	127	810	128
Washington,	136	368	124	329
Wayne,	846	217	911	254
Wilkes,	167	1333	181	1208
Yancy,	615	310	427	328
Total,	39433	42586	39287	45232
		39433		39287
		3153		3945

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

We extract the following from the last *Chronicle*:

The ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company was held at their office in Wilmington, on the 14th inst. Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick County, was called to the Chair, and J. Griswold and Alexander McRae were appointed Secretaries.

The President of the Corporation, Governor Dudley, made a report of the operations for the past year, and a more detailed report was made by the Examining Committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Stockholders. From the latter we select some items of interest.

Amount of receipts of Rail Road from all sources for the year ending 1st October, 1844,	$158,705 34
Expenditures of Rail Road for same period,	131,646 15
Profits of Rail Road,	$27,059 19
Amount of receipts of Steam Boats from all sources, for the year ending 1st Oct., 1844,	130,828 41
Expenditures of Steam Boats for the same period,	71,987 09
Profits of Steam Boats,	$58,841 32
Total amount of receipts of Rail Road and Steam Boats, for the year ending 1st Oct. 1844,	289,533 75
Total amount of expenditures for the same period,	203,633 24
Total amount of profits of Rail Road and Steam Boats,	$85,900 51

The receipts of Rail Road for the year ending 1st October, 1843, were $122,108 72,

The receceipts of Steam Boats for same time, were $104,064 27.

Gov. Dudley was re-appointed President, and Alexander Anderson,* P. K. Dickinson, Robert H. Cowan, Samuel Potter, John Hill, and James T. Miller, Directors on the part of the stockholders.

*since dead.

The Truth Out.

In our last number we contradicted the falsehood about those flags said to have been carried by the Democrats in the procession in New York. The secret is now out and published. We extract the following from the New York Evening Post, Nov. 15th:

THE SPURIOUS FLAG.

The whig papers of this morning repeat the story of the flag, bearing the inscription, "*Americans shan't rule us*," which is said to have been carried in the democratic procession that passed through the streets of New York just before the election.

It turns out that this flag, which has been made the basis of so many indignation paragraphs on the part of the whig journals, was a device of their own—a fraud of the same class with the Birney letter. The following letter appears in the Morning News of today:

To the Editors of the Morning News:

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper this morning a notice of the banner on which was inscribed, "Americans shan't rule us." Happening to be in an oyster saloon last evening, I overheard a conversation between two gentlemen in the next box. One said to the other, "Did you see that banner in the Locofoco procession the other night?" "No," was the reply. "Well, I did," remarked the former gentleman; "we got it up among ourselves, to exasperate the Natives and get them to vote for Clay. It was carried by a whig, surrounded by whigs, and was only raised up as they passed knots of whigs on the corners, stationed by a preconcerted movement, in order that they could tell their friends, and, if necessary, swear that they saw it." I then heard the other gentleman ask who it was that painted the banner; the other said it was a man by the name of Christopher, and that his brother Jo. Christopher carried it.

You are at liberty to publish this, and I will at any time testify to the truth of it.

Respectfully yours,

DAN'L T. MAINER.

Nov. 13th, 1844.

Mr. Clay's Defeat.

The Federalists in this State say Mr. Clay was defeated on account of the Abolitionists of New York voting for Mr. Polk. Let us see how Mr. Greely, of the New York Tribune accounts for it.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Now that Falsehood has failed, the truth is out!

Abolition and Whiggery acknowledge now their identity. The *N. Y. Tribune* in accounting for the defeat of its party in New York, says:

"We are beaten—but how?

1. By the throwing away of some 11,000 votes—nine-tenths of them whig on all questions of National Policy—on the Birney ticket. We did believe that at least half these would finally vote so as to prevent the annexation of Texas. Yet the false representations of Birney, Leavitt, & Co., that *Clay was as much for annexation as Polk, and more likely to effect it*, &c. &c., have carried all these votes obliquely in favor of annexation, war and eternal slavery, &c. &c."

So they acknowledge that NINE-TENTHS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS of the Empire State are WHIGS. The *N. Y. Herald* has the following:

"*Thurlow Weed and the Abolitionists.*—Now that the election is over in N. York, and that the results of the recent canvass are known, the Whig papers here are coming out one after another, letting out their secrets and telling their griefs to the world, indicating thereby how they have deceived and disappointed themselves and their friends, and which they never mean to do hereafter. One of the most amusing papers in these days of Whig lamentations, is the *Albany Evening Journal*; and one of the most amusing characters in his misfortunes is Thurlow Weed. Here is his last lamentation over the abolitionists.—

"'*New York Conquered and Enslaved.*—The Electors of the State of New York have rendered their verdict in favor of Polk, Texas, Foreign Free Trade and Slavery! The whig party after a manly and noble struggle, has failed to accomplish its devoted purpose of protecting the interests of the People and of advancing the welfare and glory of the Republic.

That a man never thought of for President, and as confessedly unworthy of as unfit for that high office, should become Chief Magistrate of the United States, excites equal astonishment and mortification. And that a man nominated expressly and avowedly to paralize American Enterprize and Industry, and to extend the boundaries and enlarge the political power of slavery, should obtain a majority of the suffrages of the electors of New York, is as astounding as it is disgraceful.

"'There are several causes which contributed more or less, to produce this inglorious result. But passing over for the present, incidental embarrassments, we come at once to the paramount, manifest, unden able cause of our defeat. The State of New York has been given to the Texas and Slavery candidate for President by the abolitionists! This fact will be proclaimed by the official canvass, and stand recorded, through all time, against the professed friends of Emancipation! Polk's majority in this State will fall below 5,000, while the vote thrown away upon Birney, who was running as a loco foco candidate for the Michigan Legislature, will exceed 15,000. Such men as Birney, Stewart and Smith, therefore, who have beguiled and misled thousands of honest men, are responsible for whatever of calamity befalls the country. The great body of abolitionists are whigs. The abolition leaders are loco focos. The abolition organs are loco foco. The leaders and organs have been false to the cause of emancipation, and false to the Republic The whig party, as such, is more truly and honestly devoted to the cause of African emancipation than the misnamed 'Liberty Party.'"

So here is a whig confesssion, mark you! that "THE GREAT BODY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS ARE WHIGS." We would say "do not forget this"—but there is no danger of our being allowed to forget it—for we shall soon be convinced that not only are "the great body of the Abolitionists Whig"—but that *the great body of the Whigs are Abolitionists*, DANIEL WEBSTER thinks so and has run up the black flag.

They won't give up their Idol.—The Savannah *Republican*, of Thursday last, under the head of "Don't give up the Ship," nominates as a candidate for President in 1848, HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

On the other hand, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) the American Republican, (Philadelphia,) and the Public Index, (Portsmouth, Va.,) both Native American, fly the flag of "Wm. S. Archer, of Va., for President, in 1848." These Whig Editors are determined that the people shall have candidates enough to choose from, and time enough to make up their solemn judgment. The Republicans will not name *their* candidate, at least before they have installed their newly elected President.

Counterfeit Bills.—The Teller of the South Carolina Rail Road Bank has shewn us a counterfeit Eight Dollar Note, of the Bank of Georgetown, which, as far as the plate is concerned, is well calculated to deceive the community. An examination of the signatures, however, will shew their character, as there appears to be no attempt at imitation. The name of the President, J. W. COACHMAN, is written in a back slope hand in the counterfeit, and that of D. L. M'KAY, Cashier, more cramped than in the genuine bill. This, with the fact that the true bills are shorter than the spurious, will readily lead to detection, but the plate itself is so much of a fac simile that the most experienced might be deceived.—*Charleston Courier.*

Louis Phillippe's children, grand children, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, amount to 22 in number, and their united ages are 1[illegible] years.

A HOME MARKET.

The following, from the Lorain Republican, disposes of the home market humbug in short order:

A Home Market.—Much is said by the Whigs about furnishing a home market for our Western produce. To show the utter absurdity of this, let us look at a few facts and figures.

According to the census of 1841, there were 21,342 persons in the United States engaged in the manufacture of woollens. Many of these are women and children. Allowing ten bushels of wheat to each person, (and the estimate is a liberal one,) they would consume 213,342 bushels. By the same census we find that Franklin county raised 244,991 bushels of wheat. Now let us look at figures.

Amount consumed by woollen manufacturers,	213,342
Amount produced by Franklin county,	244,991
Subtracted, leaves a surplus of	30,671

Thus one county in Ohio can supply all the manufacturers of woollen goods in the United States, and have 30,671 bushels to spare.

But further. The total number of persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton, as appears from the same census, is 72,-119. Allowing each person to consume, as above, 10 bushels, it would amount to 721,190 bushels per annum. The surplus wheat of Ohio alone amounts annually to over 12,000,000 bushels. This is wheat raised to sell. Now let us look at it.

Amount used by woollen manufacturers,	213,342
Amount used by cotton do.	721,190
Total amount,	934,532

Subtract this from 12,000,000 and we have 11,065,698 bushels surplus.

And where is this grain to find a market, if not abroad? Talk of "home consumption." It is absurb. Ohio can twice supply all the home market in the Union. We must export grain or be ruined. That cannot be done with a prohibitory tariff, such as we now have. Farmers, what shall be done?

"PROTECTION TO LABOR."

Under this heading, the Boston Bay State Democrat says:

"The elections in Massachusetts and in other States, have opened a new leaf, which exhibits some curious and valuable facts in relation to the 'protection of labor,' as connected with the whig party and whig practice. A system of proscription for opinions' sake has been practised in this State, before and after the election, unparelleled in the history of political warfare. We know that laboring men in whig employ, have been obliged to vote the whig ticket, or to stay away from the polls, through fear of losing their places, and thereby the means of supporting their families. Such instances are numerous.

All civilized nations consider it but an act of humanity to treat the prisoners captured in battle with kindness; but it is left for the Algerine whigs of this State to pursue an entirely different course. They are very busy, we are informed, in making inquiries as to who voted the democratic ticket, and when one is found, he is forthwith dismissed from employment if he is a laboring man. If he is a trader, whig patronage is immediately withdrawn from him. This is the whig policy. It is openly declared that a whig employer has a perfect right to control the mind, and will, and vote of the man who labors for him. And if the laboring man has not voted in accordance with the wishes of his employer, he is to be dismissed forthwith. This has been done.

Here, then, is the system of white slavery openly declared by Mr. Clay, openly practised by his supporters. And what shall be done to protect the rights & the labor of the workingmen?

We recommend the immediate formation of a State Society, with branches in every town in the Commenwealth, the object of which shall be to protect the laborers of this State against the oppressions and proscriptions practised upon them by whig corporations and whig employers. The evil has got to be a great one, and calls aloud upon men of hearts and souls to do something to remedy it."

N. Y. Ev. Post.

From the Globe.

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY.

Among the items of news in the latest northern papers, we find this announcement:

"Mrs. Cilley, the widow of Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the duel with Graves, died at her residence in East Thomastown, Maine, on the 15th inst. Ever since the savage death of her husband, her health has been much impaired, and portions of the time her mind has been wandering, and in the most melancholy state."

We think if Mr. Clay has any sensibility left, this last knell must fall heavily upon his heart. When the bleeding body of Mr. Cilley was borne along the Pennsylvania Avenue, and Mr. Clay (who had advised the revival of the controversy, settled already between Messrs. Graves and Cilley) perceived that some of his friends were appalled at the general grief and consternation produced by the sight, he said, lightly, "*Oh! it's only a nine day's bubble.*" Can he now look upon the broken-hearted widow's fresh grave, and in the eyes of her weeping orphans, and dismiss the subject with as little remorse? Altho' he has never yet manifested the least contrition for the affair which he conducted to its fatal result, against the advice of the responsible second, it must now touch his heart to see what years of affliction he has visited upon the tender-hearted wife and mother, and what gloom and sorrow and hardship are in reserve for her hapless, helpless offspring.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—Mr. White, of Louisiana, has on his plantation a cotton stalk from Egyptian seed, which is about fifteen feet in height, showing a number of branches filled with balls, forms and flowers. Near the root it is as large as a man's wrist. Mr. White obtained twenty seeds from a friend, who told him they were gathered from the garden of the Pacha. He thinks the climate particularly adapted to the culture of this cotton, and that if carefully managed it would probably yield from 2500 to 3000 pounds of seed cotton to the acre.

Our Victory.

All is not won—the war not ended—our rights not yet restored have yet to be regained—but a great battle has been fought and an important and encouraging advantage secured in our triumph.

Henry Clay, a false and dangerous man to the South, is finally disposed of. John Q. Adams goes down with him, and is now as harmless an old woman as his beloved Miss Thaxter.

The people of the Union have decided some important questions—important to the lasting weal or wo of the confederacy.

They have rebuked Clay's onslaught on the Veto power, and forbidden "ruthless innovation to destroy the checks and balances of the Constitution."

They have forbidden the establishment of an uncontrolled and uncontrollable money power—in a National Bank.

They have forbidden alliance of the Federal Treasury with money-jobbers.

They have forbidden the assumption of $200,000,000 of State Debts.

They have forbidden the extortion of taxes above the legitimate needs of economical government.

They have forbidden the promotion of Abolition, by a Tariff impoverishing the South, and enriching our unnatural brethren of other sections.

They have forbidden frauds upon creditors, and the invasion of private rights, by a miscalled Bankrupt Law.

They have forbidden the surrender of our brethren and *our* soil of Texas to British control, and Mexican barbarity.

Of all these things this election has baulked the morbid appetite of the Whigs.

Let us rejoice therefore, but remember our place in the order of battle, and bating no jot of principle, nor of heart and hope, go on in the campaign, confidently to the rescue of all our rights, demanding nothing more than an honest fulfilment of all the requirements and pledges of the Democratic Republican creed, but resolute to submit to nothing less.

Charleston Mercury.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

COLUMBIA, Maury county, Tenn., Oct. 16th, 1844.

I reached this town yesterday, in the stage coach from Nashville, 40 miles, on a good turnpike road. This is one of the finest counties of land in the State, and inhabited by an intelligent and wealthy class of people. As you are aware, Gov. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, resides in this place. I had the honor of taking tea at his house last evening, and of enjoying the society of himself and his amiable and splendid lady. His features are strongly marked by evidences of intellect, blandness, firmness and benevolence. His head would be esteemed a splendid model by phrenologists, in which the intellectual and moral faculties are largely predominant. His forehead is high, broad and full, and perpendicular, if not projecting. The upper part of the head rises high above the ears. The organs of benevolence, veneration and firmness, are prominently developed. Col. Polk's character, through a long public life, is known to correspond with these characteristics of his mind.

He represented the Congressional district in which he lives, for 14 years.—While he has at all times had strong *political opponents* in Tennessee, he is without a *personal enemy* in the State. All, with one accord, declare, that they know of no spot or blemish on Col. Polk's whole private life; that a better neighbor, a kinder master, a more indulgent and faithful husband, or a more upright, honest, benevolent and moral man, they never knew.—When the *Roorback* slander reached Tennessee, even the whigs cried out, "shame, oh! for shame." Of all the slanders ever started against him, this was the most unlike the truth. All his opponents in Tennessee admit, that there is not a kinder man to his servants to be found in the State. Col. Polk is not rich. He has a moderate property, and owing nothing, is independent. He does not own forty slaves in the world. What he has, consists of families, many of them small, having inherited them principally through his lady. He has parted with some of his best men servants to gratify their wish to be with their wives. In other instances he has purchased at high rates the wives of his men from other parties, and also the husbands of his women, in order, as far as possible, to keep families together, and by that means to make them more comfortable and happy.

* * * * *

FRUIT.—The demand in England for American fruit is likely to become a matter of considerable importance. A large quantity of apples were sent there last season and paid well. Many orchards of five, ten, and twenty thousand trees have lately been planted in the Hudson river counties, with a view of growing apples for export to foreign countries. We see no reason why peaches from New Jersey and other Atlantic regions where they will grow, cannot be sent to England by steamers, and arrive in good condition.

Newark Advertiser.

APPLES OF MISSISSIPPI.—We trust that our planters will find time after the election to pay some attention to their orchards. The editors of the Columbus Chronicle inform us that they partook of apples on the 18th ult., which were of the second growth, and full grown. The apples had no seed but were large and delicious. The tree annually blooms three times in the course of the season; the two former maturing. Such apple trees would realize immediate sale in all our large towns.

Southern Weekly Reformer.

The Sunday Mercury perpetrates the following:

"Dick, how is it that you are always possessed of such a store of fun?—where do you get it?"

"I manufacture it."

"What do you make it of?"

"Nothing of any consequence—I could make fun of you, but for friendship's sake."

From Texas.

The steamer *Republic* arrived at N. Orleans from Galveston on the 7th inst. President HOUSTON has succeeded in forming a treaty with the Commanches and other Indian tribes, at the Council announced some time since to be held about the 1st October. The session had been very favorable, and the crops were uncommonly good. The country was quiet, and no event of interest transpiring.

ANSON JONES is elected President, and they have no fear of an invasion by Mexico.

Important from Peru.

The following are extracts from letters to which access has been given us by an obliging friend.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Friday.*

LIMA, Aug. 14.

The last steamer from the intermedios bro't us the news of the total defeat of Gen. Vivanco by Gen. Castilla, near Arequipa. The former arrived on board the same steamer, with the greater part of his officers, as fugitives, and has been exiled by the here-existing government, which has declared in favor of the Constitution of 1838, and the legal authorities instituted by the same. It is not yet known what course of policy Gen. Castilla will pursue; but as he has always declared himself to be the champion of said Constitution, it is expected he will submit to the legal Vice President proclaimed in Lima. This last political change has been brought about here in all order, and without the least noise. Don Domingo Elias, finding that public opinion was in favor of said Constitution, himself convoked all the authorities, and resigned the executive power to the party designated by the law to fill the office of Vice President. The Congress is convened for the 9th of December and we are in hopes it will settle all the disputes among the pretenders, as the nation is quite sick of these continued civil strifes.

AUGUST 19.

In politics there is nothing new. Gen Castilla has not acceded to the proposals of Don Domingo Elias for an amicable arrangement, and was preparing to come with his army from Arequipa to Callao, by sea. However, we doubt whether he will be able to do so, and still expect he will, by and by, come to terms with the existing government, which would tranquilize the country at once, as we have at present no other parties to fear.

Mexican and Indian War.—Intelligence has been received at Independence, Mo., that war had broken out between the New Mexicans and the tribes of Eutaw Indians, who lived around Taos. Early in September, six of the Eutaw chiefs, accompanied by one hundred warriors, visited Santa Fe to obtain from Governor Martinez, restitution for depredations committed last spring on their people by a trapping party of Spaniards under Portelance, in the neighborhood of the Salt Mountain.—The six chiefs being in audience with the Governor in his palace, expressed themselves dissatisfied with the presents offered them, and the leader attempted to pull the Governor from his seat by the hair—whereupon Martinez, seizing his sabre, killed two of them, and the other four were despatched by the guard who rushed in. The hundred warriors, in retreating to their village, massacred twelve Mexicans, and a brisk war between the two nations was anticipated.—*N. O. Tropic, 9th instant.*

From the N. O. Picayune, 19th inst.

Later from Mexico.

Indian Disturbances in the North.—We had an arrival yesterday from Tampico, bringing dates to the 26th ult. We regret that our files are exceedingly meagre. The most important intelligence which we gather from the papers before us relates to a severe contest between the Mexicans and the Camanche and Tahuacanos Indians.

The latter would appear to have made an incursion among the Mexicans and carried off a large number of women and children. We have not the particulars of this fight unfortunately, but it must have been very severe, as we have a list of the names of forty-six Mexicans killed upon the field, and twenty-two wounded. The fight occurred some time prior to the 9th of October, near the Passo de los Moros, in the district or precinct of Reynosa. Contemporary with this, at the rancho of Los Meros, twenty-two were shot or burned in the house attached to the rancho, and many women and children carried off captives.

On the 17th of October another engagement took place. There were according to Mexican accounts, upwards of 400 Indians engaged in this. The affair lasted over two hours, a lively fire being kept up all the while. The Indians then abandoned the field, giving up the 44 Mexicans, women and children, whom they had previously carried off captives, a quantity of fire-arms, and some horses which they had stolen. Twenty of the Indians were left dead upon the field, while many more were believed to have been carried off in the fight, according to Indian usage, both dead and wounded. Immediate steps were taken by the sub-Prefect of Renoso to raise a sufficient force to cut off the retreat of the savages, who retired by the way of the North. The Mexican editors pretend that upon several of the Indians killed in the fight were found medals of silver, with the bust of Mr. Van Buren upon them, and on the reverse the arms of the United States. This they imagine to be a sign of the utmost significance of the hostile designs of this country upon their own. How idle the supposition we need not say.

We regret again that our intelligence in regard to these unfortunate disturbances should be so disjoined from imperfection of our files. The main facts, we do not doubt, however, may be relied upon; and however lamentable in themselves, they would indicate how imperfectly prepared is Mexico to carry into formidable execution any designs of hostile invasion.

LOW PRICE OF COTTON.—Were the elections put off two months longer, we do not believe that one whig vote in a hundred to the planters of Mississippi would be polled for Henry Clay. The workings of the tariff of 1842, in reducing the price of cotton, are now severely felt. Scarcely a planter who enquires the market price for cotton, but is not staggered by the reply. The time is at hand when cotton will not be worth the bagging and rope.

Southern Weekly Reformer.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—The following is the new mail arrangement for the North and South, which went into operation yesterday, and is to be continued until further notice. The first train for Washington leaves Baltimore at half past 12 A. M., immediately after the arrival of the train from Philadelphia; the second train at 9 A. M., and the third train at half past 5 P. M. Returning, the first train leaves Washington at 6 A. M., and the second at half past 5 P. M. The mail lines for Philadelphia leave Baltimore daily at from 8 to 9 A. M., and at 8 P. M.; and returning, arrives in Baltimore at half past 12 A. M., and half past 3 P. M.

Baltimore Sun.

FLORIDA ORANGES.—The St. Augustine (Fa.) News of the 2d instant, says:—"Forty thousand oranges were shipped down the St. John's a few days since, from Drayton's island."

Corn Stalk Sugar.

A Cincinnati paper gives encouraging accounts of the manufacture of sugar from corn stalks. A specimen produced at the New Harmony settlement by Mr. John Beal, has been examined by the Editor, and pronounced equal to the Louisiana sugar, with the exception of a little acid in the granulation, which will be corrected hereafter by a little more alkali in the syrup. Last year, according to his report to Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. B. succeeded in making sugar, although his corn stalks were much injured by a storm. This year he has made 375 lbs. from three-fourths of an acre, or 509 lbs., per acre, and the land was upland of a medium quality.

When the ears begin to form they are pulled off. When the leaves are dead about half way up the stalk, it is stripped of all leaves, cut up at the root, the top cut off, and then ground in a sugar mill. Twenty stalks yield a gallon of juice. A gallon of juice yields one-eighth or one-tenth part syrup, of which one pint weighs one pound and a half, and of this three-fourths is grained sugar. Mr. B. made 80 lbs. in a day with a simple apparatus of his own construction. Five hundred pounds at 4 cents per lb. is $20 per acre. It would have produced, say 50 bushels of corn, at 25 cents, or $12 50.

Hurricane.—Loss of life and Destruction of Property.—A violent tornado passed over Jackson county, Missouri, on the night of the 25th ult., which destroyed much property, and, we regret to add, killed a number of persons.

At the last meeting of the Directors of the Reading Rail Road Co., it was unanimously determined to discontinue all use of the Road on the Sabbath, after the expiration of the present month, thus granting to all persons in their employment the enjoyment of the weekly day of rest. A boon of priceless worth to the poor man; and we should rejoice to see it extended to every one who calls America his home. Without the benefit of this blessed provision for the renovation of the mental, moral and physical nature of the laboring poor, we cannot expect the discharge of their duties as citizens, at the polls, or any where else. Perpetual, delving labor, that knows no such interval for higher and nobler uses, binds its victims by an iron law, as the dupes of designing men.—*Phila. American.*

Difficulty at Halifax with the Mail Steamers.—A letter received in New York from Halifax, dated Nov. 4, states that there is much excitement there in consequence of some difference between the Mail officer, (Lieut. Ambrose,) and the Governor. The Acadia took no mails, and the Governor had chartered the "Margaret" to go out with the mails.

I know a young lady—not very young now, indeed, who, to my certain knowledge has refused nine offers.

One, because the gentleman could not keep a carriage.

Another, because he could not speak the French language.

A third, because he knew nothing of the Italian operas.

A fourth, because he stooped in his shoulders.

A fifth, he had not fortune enough.

A sixth, because he was a tradesman.

A seventh, because he was a tobacco chewer.

The eighth, he was too bashful in company.

The ninth, because he wore spectacles.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 15. From Philadelphia, schr. S. Rosevelt, Joline, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. J. D. Jones, Smith, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. C. E. Thorn, Jackson, to C. D. Ellis.

16, From Boston, brig Rochambeau, Gilvery, to Barry & Bryant.

From Newport, brig Echo, Smith, to J. Hathaway & Son.

From Newport, brig Lisbon, Messer, to J. Hathaway & Son.

From New York, schr. Lenity, Smith, to C. D. Ellis.

From Philadelphia, schr. North Carolina, Miller, to G. W. Davis.

17. From Boston, brig Triumph, Murray, to Russell & Gammell.

From Porto Rico, brig Charles, Tisdale, to G. W. Davis.

18. From Barbadoes, brig Caspian, Anthony, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, brig Gen'l Marion, Hays, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, brig Belle, Myers, to G. W. Davis.

From Salem, brig America, Treadwell, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, schr. Nevis, Kianey, to G. W. Davis. November 9th, in Lat. 37 41, Long. 74 45, fell in with and picked up about 90 barrels flour, 1 box containing jars, bottles, &c., and several packages of letters addressed to Miss Margaret H. Felt, Salem. The box was addressed on the outside, J. H. FELT, Salem; it also contained one memorandum book of Miss Margaret H. Felt's The flour was not marked.

From Nassau, N. P., Br. schr. Morning Star, Prudden, to G. W. Davis.

From Plymouth, N. C. schr. Little John, Best, with staves and Cow peas, to Wm. Cooke.

20. From Bermuda, brig Monaco, Gould, to Barry & Bryant.

From Bath, brig Levant, Hathorn, to Barry & Bryant.

From Boston, brig Mazeppa, Colson, to E. Dickinson.

CLEARED.

Nov. 15. For Matanzas, schr. Edward & Frank, Stetson, by G. W. Davis.

18. For Gaudaloupe, brig Empire, Adams, by E. Dickinson.

For New York, schr. A. F. Thorn, Sanford, by C. D. Ellis.

For Philadelphia, schr. Geo. Klotts, Beatty, by C. D. Ellis.

19. For Honduras, brig Noble, Demming, by R. W. Brown.

20. For New York, schr. Repeater, Francis, by C. D. Ellis.

For Gaudaloupe, brig Rowland, Coombs, by E. Dickinson.

MEMORANDA.

Brig N. F. Frothingham, Fourdsley, hence at Matanzas, the 6th inst., 6 days passage.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguara, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.
Nov. 22, 1844.

DIED,

In this town, on the morning of the 18th inst., Mr. Alexander Anderson, in the 60th year of his age.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. Samuel Northrop, aged 44, a native of Connecticut.

At Fort Johnson, on the evening of Wednesday the 13th inst., Miss Ann E. Childs, second daughter of Col. Thomas Childs, of the U. S. Army, aged 15 years and 10 months.

In Fayetteville, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Jane Branson, consort of Mr. H. Branson, dec'd, in the eightieth year of her age.

In Fayetteville, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Catherine Shaw, wife of Mr. David Shaw.

At Elizabethtown, Bladen co., on the 5th October, Mr. John McKethan, about 50 years of age.

In Bladen, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Mary McNeill, consort of Mr. John McNeill, about 55 years of age. Also, on the 13th, Mrs. Sarah Melvin, consort of Dan'l Melvin, sen.

In Tarboro', N. C., on the 8th inst., in the 20th year of her age, Cornelia V., wife of John S. Dancy, and eldest daughter of James S. Battle.

At Raleigh, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Caroline M. West, relict of the late Col. Thomas L. West, and daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Gales, in the 44th year of her age.

READ THIS!

Blacksmithing

L. WOOD,

LATELY from Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs the public that he has located in the town of Wilmington, and is carrying on the

Blacksmith Business

in all its various branches. He has on hand, of his own manufacture, a handsome and substantial assortment of **Round Shaves**, which he challenges to be surpassed, either in beauty or durability.

PLOUGHS,

He will keep on hand a superior assortment.

REPAIRING,

of every description, in his line, promptly attented to and substantially executed.

L. W. will be thankful to the public for a share of their patronage.

His shop is situated on the Wharf, nearly opposite Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he may at all times be found, during business hours.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-4t

Chronicle 4 times.

Attention!

Clarendon Horse Guards!!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday next, at the usual place of parade, equipped according to the by-laws, for review. By order of the Captain.

Nov. 22, 1844. [8-1t] JUNIUS DAVIS, O. S.

THE SUBSCRIBER

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has recently arrived from Paris, and has rented a Store in one of Mr. Calder's buildings, on Princess strt., where he will be happy to wait on all gentlemen who will favor him with a call in his capacity as

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

He will also wait on them at their residences.

He would also be happy to attend on the Ladies as regards HAIR DRESSING, CURLS, BRAIDS and PLAITS, &c.

He will, in the course of two or three weeks, have materials for making **WIGS.**

Nov. 22, 1844. [10-1t] LATIERE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

G. & G. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

—ALSO;—

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBIA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

Fire

INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

Per brig America from Salem.

20,000 FEET White Pine Lumber,
50 barrels Potatoes,
50 do. Onions,
50 do.. Beets.
For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
November 22, 1854.

New Goods! New Goods!!

JUST received from the Northern cities, a large assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, for sale cheap, at wholesale or retail, by

D. TELLER.

On Market Street, under the dwelling of Mrs. Cowan, Wilmington, N. C.

N. B.—Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine my stock of Fancy and Dry Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

November 8, 1844. D. T. 6-tf

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Nov. 22, 1844.

BACON—Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6	a	7
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	18	a	19
BEEF, bbl.	6 00	a	8 00
CORN,		a	45
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	7½	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES,	12	a	20
FEATHERS,	33	a	35
FLAXSEED, tierce, 7 bush.			none.
FLOUR,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	60	a	70
IRON,	4 75	a	5 00
LAND,	5	a	6
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices,			
River, Flooring boards,	11	a	12 00
wide, do.	5 50	a	6 00
Scantling,	4 50	a	5 00
Timber,	6 00	a	6 75
MOLASSES,	27	a	30
MACKEREL, No 1,			none.
2,			none.
3,	00	a	5
	6	a	5½
NAILS,			
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	2 15	a	00 0
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,	1 40	a	1 44
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 62
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	45	a	50
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,		a	1 00
Black eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	5	a	5½
RICE,	3 00	a	3 50
rough,			
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
SOAP,	5	a	8
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	2 75
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	36
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	30	a	34
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50	a	800
dressed,	10 00	a	12 00
SUGAR, West India,	6½	a	8½
New Orleans,	7	a	8
loaf	10	a	12
TALLOW,	7	a	8
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			3 20
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 22.

Since our last publication, we have had a change of weather, and some rain; consequently our rivers have rose some 4 or 5 feet. The steamer Henrietta arrived yesterday morning, with cotton, &c., from Fayetteville. We hear that a heavy bulk of produce of various descriptions has been prevented on account of the drought, for some time past, from coming to market; the prospect now is, that it will soon find its way down our streams.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine, soft, in the water, last sales $2 15; dull. Tar is in demand, very little coming in; prices are firm at last quotations, $1 44 a $1 50.

TIMBER.—Very little has reached market; the price, however, has fallen a shade since last week. We quote to-day at $6 00 a $7 50. Extra, for shiping, at $8 00.

COTTON.—A lot from Fayetteville for re-shipment. We believe there is no demand for it in this market; and nearly all that arrives here is intended for other markets.

Charleston Market, Nov. 16.

[We abridge from the Courier, all that we deem important to our readers.]

Cotton.—There has been quite an active demand for Upland, both for the North and European shipment, and like several preceding weeks, buyers have obtained a decided advantage over factors in their purchases. Yesterday sellers met purchasers freely, who took fully 2800 bales, establishing a reduction on the business of the week of an ⅛ a ¼c. The receipts since our last are 10,718 bales, and the sales in the same time, in round numbers, 10,000 bales, [at prices ranging from 4 c. to 6¾ c. per lb.

Rice.—There has been a good demand for this article, which has been participated in by the buyer for coastwise shipment as well as the purchaser for the West Indies, and in consequence of the demand for the qualities suitable to these markets, holders towards the close of the week realized an advance of ¼ of a dollar per 100. The receipts have 2137 tierces, and the sales 2600, [at prices from $2 25 to $3 25 per tierce.]

Rough Rice.—Sales of about 37,000 bushels at prices ranging from 68 to 76 cents per bushel; and upwards of 10,000 bushels changed hands, at prices not made public.

Grain.—A small lot of 1700 bushels new Maryland *Corn* were taken by a dealer, as we have been informed, at 58 cents; and some 2000 bushels Maryland *Oats*, at 32 cents per bushel.

Bacon.—There is very little doing in this article at present, as dealers are anxiously waiting fresh arrivals.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 00 a $8 00 per m.

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and departs the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 8 a. m.

SALT AFLOAT.—The cargo of Br. schr. Morning Star, just in from Turks Island.
For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
November 22, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation for the Clarendon Horse Guards.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends.
BATTLE & BISHOP.
October 4. 1844. 3-tf

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

12 Bbls. Shad, 10 bls. Mattamuskeet Apples, calculated to keep, and good for family use. For sale by WM. COOKE.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Galena, from N. York, 8 hhds P. R Sugar, 40 bags Laguira Coffee, 20 Boxes Family Soap. For sale by
WM COOKE.

FOR RENT.

THE upper part of the commodious house fronting on Market street, over the store now occupied by the subscriber, and on the west side of the family residence of Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss. Said dwelling is now being completed and fitted up in a style not inferior to any in the town of Wilmington, and from its location, and many advantages, having fourteen superior finished rooms, a new two story brick Kitchen, and a spacious yard, opening in Toomer's Alley, with all other requisites and conveniences, is well calculated and adapted for a genteel **Boarding House.**

The above is to be completed by the first of November, when possession will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED, from 25 to 30 female hands to make up sundry articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, Wanted to *purchase*. two likely BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age. V. R. PEIRSON.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

Daily Expected,

From Baltimore,
10 Barrels Apple Brandy,
25 bags Rio Coffee ; for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Nov. 1st, 1844.

THE undersigned wishes to employ forthwith one or two first rate workmen in his line.—None but such as are first rate workmen need apply. CHAS. BARR, Merchant Tailor,
Wilmington, N. C.
The Charleston "Mercury," and "Courier" will please copy the above three times, and foward their bills to this office. C. B.
Oct. 11, 1844. 4tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the subscriber, on the 1st instant, a negro man, named BILL, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, and a downward look when spoken to.

The said negro had on, when he left, a home-spun suit, (a round-about and pants,) and cap, but other clothes with him.

It is thought he will attempt to pass as a freeman, under an assumed name, as *William Hays*, or *Simmons*. He is known to visit his old haunts in the neighborhood of his wife, who is owned by Mr. Jos. Dunn, Duplin Co., and he no doubt ranges at times in the southern part of Wayne county, where he is, or has been, at work.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, at Mr. G. W. Bannerman's residence, Bladen county, or lodged in jail so I may get him again.
COLIN SHAW.
Gravilly Hill, Bladen Co., N. C. }
Oct. 4th, 1844. } 4-tf

P. S. "Standard," (Raleigh,) copy till forbid and foward bill to this office for collection.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

Custom-House Notice.

TAKE NOTICE, that whereas, on the 28th day of October, 1844, on board brig Rowland, below the town of Wilmington, by R. F. Brown, Esq., officer of the Customs, was seized, for having been illegally imported, the following described lot of goods, to wit :—

6 Demijohns Gin, appraised at	$10 17
7 do. Cog. Brandy, " "	24 50
1 9-12 dozen Bottles Cog. Brandy appraised at	8 75
	$43 42

Any person claiming the said goods, are notified and required to come forward and make claim within 90 days after this date, or said articles will be disposed of as the law directs. M. V. JONES,
Nov. 8th, 1844. [8–3t] *Collector.*

CABLET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Nov. 1st, 1844.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.—Our Country, Liberty, and God.—ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer.

TERMS.—$2 50 if paid in advance ; $3 00 at the end of three months ; $3 50 at the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "*Wilmington Messenger*," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "*Journal*" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "*Journal*" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers ; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details.

It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "*Journal*" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "*Journal*" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State : it is situated in a Democratic District : there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "*Journal*" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names.	Residence.	No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, **&c. &c.,**

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.
October 18, 1844. 5tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North ; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.
CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,
At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.
Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL.
Oct. 18, 1844.—5-tf

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm, COOKE.
September 19th, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.
M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.
C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING
March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care ; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage ; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.
JAMES I. BRYAN.
March 22, 1844 11-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to
W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

A Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz :

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

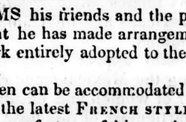
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE, } Trustees

October 4, 1844. 3 tf

Fresh Beef.



The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

BOOTS and SHOES

CHEAP FOR CASH
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
AT PUDDEPHOOT'S.

ONE DOOR east of Dawson's old corner. Those in want of BOOTS and SHOES, will do well to call and try the CASH system before purchasing elsewhere.
ALSO.—Manufacturing and Repairing.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE subscriber has received his SUMMER stock of

Paints, Oil. Dye Stuff, &c.

consisting in part of the following :

Superior White Lead,	Spanish Whiting,
" black do.	Chinese Vermilion,
Chrome Green,	Rose Pink,
" Yellow,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Red and White Chalk,
Turkey Umber,	Gum Copal,
Litharge,	Glue,
Lamp Black,	10 bbls. Linseed Oil,

Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Anetto, Paint & White Wash Brushes, &c. &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest possible prices by Wm. SHAW.
May 24, 1844 20-tf

Patent Medicines.

WILLIAM SHAW holds the Agencies and has for sale the following celebrated medicines, every article warranted genuine.

Swayne's syrup wild cherry	Murray's fluid Magnesia,
Indian's Panacea,	Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's do.	do. Hair Tonic,
Leidy's Blood Pills,	do. Carminative Balsam
do. Sarsaparilla,	do. Tonic Vermifuge,
Rowand's do.	do. Sanative Pills.
Marshall's do.	Hay's Liniment,
Rowland's Improved Tonic Mixture,	Gray's Ointment,
Moffatt's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,	Harrison's do.
Betcher's Pulmonary Preservative,	Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Peters' Pills,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,	Haarlem Oil,
	Cheesman's Balsam,
	&c. &c. &c.

With a complete assrotment in the DRUG AND MEDICINE LINE, which will be sold at a small advance on Northern prices. Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.
Dec. 29, 1843 51-tf

JOHN HALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT

Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,

HAS FOR SALE

600 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime,
Western Bacon, in hogsheads,
20 BBLS, Mess Pork,
10 " N. O. Molasses.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-tf

THE
GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
NEW YEAR.
Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER,
With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞ **TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** ☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears*, we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,		$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,		10
Twelve " " "		15
Seventeen " " "		20
Two " " "	and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,		10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,		10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal*, at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, and Lands : and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

The Plebeian Tracts.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, AND COMMITTEES.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying bank, accompanying the orders, will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.
March, 15, 1844.

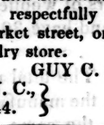
SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Chariottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., }
Sept. 27, 1844. } 1-1y

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Family Flour.

30 BBLS and 30 half bbls, superfine Canal Flour,
3 HHDS. Molasses, received this day, per schr. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by WM. COOKE.
September 18th, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party ; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of the party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania ; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.
COLLINS & STROTHER.
September, 8, 1844.

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WAX.

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, a prime article, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

KELLY and McCALEB

ARE NOW OPENING their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which they offer to the public on fair terms. They request their friends and those who wish to encourage them to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are anxious to sell. Their stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes,
Hard Ware, Cutlery & Nails,
Hollow-Ware and Stone-Ware ;
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARE.
With a general assortment of
GROCERIES, &c. &c
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-8t

PERFUMED MATCHES.
Prepared without Sulphur, Wholesale or Retail.
PATENT SEILNG WAX.
That Burns without a Light, (various colors.)
SUPERIOR LAMP and PAINT OILS.
Just received and will be sold cheap by
Wm. SHAW.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Flour.

50 BBL fine, superior and cross Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. B. Meares. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.